DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Please clarify this.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, my good friend, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, has good business knowledge. He will appreciate that any company of the size of Air India, with an equity of only 145 crores, cannot do such a big quantum of business, or, can go for such a large acquisition programme. Equity, as you know, is something that comes to the company. It is not to be serviced; it is not to be paid back. Therefore, equity for such a large company is vital. And, as an owner of an airline, either you raise it from the public through IPOs, or, you as the owner, that is, the Government will have to put in the equity. This is as a private owner of a private airline who will bring in his own equity. Here it is the case of the Government. So, the Government shall have to bring in the equity. Dr. Karan Singh is also here, I would also like to state that the Air India, in its sixty years of existence, has never been paid even a single rupee by the Government. It had only got equity of Rs. 145 crores then. That is what is continuing till now. In fact, the Government has been paid back by the Air India many times, by way dividends, in the last sixty years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Employment to agricultural workers through NREGS

*144. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keeping any data base with regard to the employment provided through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to the agricultural workers;

(b) the details of annual working days for agricultural workers including the Statewise data;

(c) whether Government would enact a comprehensive Central Legislation for these agricultural workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has no proposal under consideration for a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers.

Approval of Private Universities

*146. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Universities, Deemed Universities and Private Universities separately in the country, in March, 2005 and March, 2009 respectively, State-wise; and

(b) what were the criteria for giving approval to these Private Universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC) the total number of Universities and University level institutions in March, 2005 was 343 and in March, 2009 was 472. The Statewise details of the institutions deemed-to-universities and private universities as in March, 2005 and March, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement. (*See* below).

State Legislatures are empowered to establish Universities, including those not funded by the public exchequer (*i.e.* Private Universities).

Institutions deemed-to-be-universities are so declared under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, by the Central Government on the recommendations of the UGC. UGC's recommendations are based on its examination of the proposals received from institutions by its Expert Committees as to their suitability in terms of UGC guidelines in regard to standard of teaching, research, infrastructure, as well as its potential for excellence.

Statement

State-wise number of Institutions Deemed to be Universities and Private Universities as on March, 2005 and March, 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Universities as on 31.3.2005		No. of Universities as on 31.3.2009	
		Institution Deemed to be Universities	Private Universities	Institution Deemed to be Universities	Private Universities
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	04	—	07*	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	01	—
4.	Assam	01	—	—*	—
5.	Bihar	01	—	02	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	10	—	11	—
11.	Goa	—	—	—	—
12.	Gujarat	02	03	02*	05
13.	Haryana	03	—	05*	—
14.	Himachal Pradesh	01	01	—*	02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	—	—*	—
16.	Jharkhand	03	—	02*	—
17.	Karnataka	07	—	15*	—
18.	Kerala	01	—	02*	—
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	03	—	02*	—
21.	Maharashtra	16	—	21*	—
22.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
23.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	02
24.	Mizoram	—	—	—	01
25.	Nagaland	—	—	—	01
26.	Orissa	02	—	02*	—
27.	Puducherry	—	—	01	—
28.	Punjab	03	—	03*	01
29.	Rajasthan	07	—	08*	11
30.	Sikkim	—	01	—	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	16	—	29*	—
32.	Tripura	—	01	—	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	08	03	10*	08
34.	Uttarakhand	02	04	04	06
35.	West Bengal	02	—	01*	—
	TOTAL	93	13	128	42

*One National Institute of Technology which was earlier declared as Deemed to be Universities has since been declared an Institute of National Importance.

Non-disbursement of loans

*147. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government paid Rs. 700 crore as commitment charges to the World Bank between the years 2004—09 for non-disbursed portion of sanctioned loans;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-disbursement of loans provided by World Bank; and

(c) the details of loan received by Government during the last three years and the details of development schemes to be completed with the aid of such loans from World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) For the years 2004-05 to 2008-09, out of Rs.695.71 Crore of commitment charge paid to all external funding agencies, Rs.400.62 Crore has been paid to the World Bank.

Payment of commitment charges on the undrawn amount of loan is an integral part of the general terms and conditions of loan from most financing institutions, including World Bank (WB). The entire loan amount is not disbursed in one instalment. Depending on the nature of project and its implementation schedule, the disbursement takes place over the project implementation period. Drawing the entire loan amount in one instalment will entail avoidable interest liability because the full amount cannot be spent in one go and would remain idle in government account.

The total amount of loan from the World Bank in the last 3 years is Rs. 34904.05 Crore. List of the projects for which the World Bank has extended loans during this period is given in the enclosed Statement.